

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO.

**NELSON FERNANDEZ,**

Plaintiff,

vs.

**NU SPORTSWEAR, LLC, d/b/a TENNIS INC.,  
a Florida limited liability company,**

Defendant.

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**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff NELSON FERNANDEZ, through undersigned counsel, sues Defendant NU SPORTSWEAR, LLC, d/b/a TENNIS INC., a Florida limited liability company, and alleges as follows:

1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses for unlawful disability discrimination in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§12181-12189 ("ADA"), as amended, and 28 C.F.R. Part 36. This also is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief, damages, attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses for unlawful disability discrimination in violation of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. §794, et seq. ("Rehab Act").

2. This Court has jurisdiction over this case based on federal question jurisdiction, 28 U.S.C. §1331, and the provisions of the ADA and the Rehab Act. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202.

3. Venue is proper in this Court as all actions complained of herein and injuries and damages suffered occurred in the Southern District of Florida.

4. Plaintiff NELSON FERNANDEZ is a resident of Palm Beach County, Florida, is *sui juris*, and is disabled as defined by the ADA and ADA Amendments Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. §12101 (“ADAAA”). Plaintiff is also expressly authorized to bring this case as an otherwise qualified person with a disability under the Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §§794(a)(2) and 794(b)(3)(A), and under Section 505-f of the Rehab Act which enforces Section 504 of the Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §§794 and 794a, incorporating the rights and remedies set forth in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §2000d, et seq.

5. Plaintiff is and at all relevant times has been a visually impaired and physically disabled person who has been diagnosed with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis (“RRMS”). As a result of his disease, Plaintiff is currently paralyzed in approximately 80% to 90% of his body as a whole and only has very limited use of his left hand. Further as a consequence of his disease, Plaintiff has developed optic neuritis and is visually disabled, with complete blindness in one eye and very limited vision in the other eye. Plaintiff thus is substantially limited in performing one or more major life activities, including, but not limited to, seeing and accurately visualizing his world and adequately traversing obstacles. As such, he is a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12102(1)-(2), the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§36.101, *et seq.*, and in 42 U.S.C. §3602(h). Plaintiff is also an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who has been denied the benefits of a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance and is thus covered by the Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §794(a). Plaintiff further is an advocate of the rights of similarly situated disabled persons and is a “tester” for the purposes of asserting his civil rights and monitoring, ensuring, and determining whether places of public

accommodation and/or their respective and associated websites are in compliance with the ADA, the Rehab Act, and any other applicable disability laws, regulations, and ordinances.

6. Because he is visually disabled, Plaintiff cannot use his computer without the assistance of appropriate and available auxiliary aids, screen reader software, and other technology and assistance. Screen reader software translates the visual internet into an auditory equivalent. At a rapid pace, the software reads the content of a webpage to the user. “The screen reading software uses auditory cues to allow a visually impaired user to effectively use websites. For example, when using the visual internet, a seeing user learns that a link may be ‘clicked,’ which will bring him to another webpage, through visual cues, such as a change in the color of the text (often text is turned from black to blue). When the sighted user's cursor hovers over the link, it changes from an arrow symbol to a hand. The screen reading software uses auditory -- rather than visual -- cues to relay this same information. When a sight impaired individual reaches a link that may be ‘clicked on,’ the software reads the link to the user, and after reading the text of the link says the word ‘clickable.’...Through a series of auditory cues read aloud by the screen reader, the visually impaired user can navigate a website by listening and responding with his keyboard.” *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 17-CV-767, 2017 WL 6542466, at \*6-7 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 21, 2017).

7. Defendant is a foreign limited liability company authorized to do business and doing business in the State of Florida. Defendant owns, operates, and/or controls retail stores selling tennis sports equipment, apparel, and accessories, including stores that Plaintiff intended to patronize in the near future in Boca Raton and Delray Beach, Florida. Defendant also owns, leases, leases to, and/or operates a business operating in Florida that is the recipient of federal

financial assistance as a whole within the meaning of Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §794(b)(3)(A)(i). See attached Exhibit “A”.

8. Plaintiff’s visual disability limits him in the performance of major life activities, including sight, and he requires assistive technologies, auxiliary aids, and services for effective communication, including communication in connection with his use of a computer.

9. Plaintiff frequently accesses the internet. Because he is significantly and permanently visually disabled, to effectively communicate and comprehend information available on the internet and thereby access and comprehend websites, Plaintiff uses commercially available screen reader software to interface with the various websites.

10. At all times material hereto, Defendant was and still is an organization that owns, operates, and/or controls retail clothing and accessory stores under the name “Tennis Inc.” Each Tennis Inc. store is open to the public. As the owner and operator of these retail stores, Defendant is defined as a place of “public accommodation” within meaning of Title III because Defendant is a private entity which owns and/or operates “a bakery, grocery store, clothing store, hardware store, shopping center, or other sales or rental establishment,” per 42 U.S.C. §12181(7)(E) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104(2).

11. Because Defendant is a store open to the public, each of Defendant’s physical stores is a place of public accommodation subject to the requirements of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12182, §12181(7)(E), and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. Part 36.

12. Defendant also controls, maintains, and/or operates an adjunct website, <https://tennisincshop.com> (the “Website”). One of the functions of the Website is to provide the public information on the locations of Defendant’s stores. Defendant also sells to the public its

merchandise through the Website, which acts as a point of sale for its merchandise available in, from, and through Defendant's physical stores.

13. The Website also services Defendant's physical stores by providing information on its available products, services, tips and advice, editorials, sales campaigns, events, and other information that Defendant is interested in communicating to its customers.

14. Because the Website allows the public the ability to secure information about the locations of Defendant's physical stores, purchase merchandise also available for purchase in and from the physical stores, purchase gift cards for use in the physical stores, arrange in-store and curbside pickups of merchandise purchased online, and sign up for an emailer to receive exclusive online offers, benefits, invitations, and discounts for use online and in the physical stores, the Website has a nexus to, and is an extension of and gateway to, the goods, services, privileges, and advantages of Defendant's physical stores, which are places of public accommodation under the ADA. As an extension of and service, privilege, and advantage provided by a place of public accommodation as defined under the ADA, the Website is an extension of the services, privileges, and advantages made available to the general public by Defendant at and through its brick-and-mortar locations and businesses. Furthermore, the Website is a necessary service and privilege of Defendant's physical stores in that, as a point of sale for the stores, it enables users of the Website to make online purchases of Defendant's merchandise that is available from and in its physical stores.

15. Because the public can view and purchase Defendant's goods through the Website that are also offered for sale in Defendant's physical stores, thus having the Website act as a point of sale for Defendant's products that are also sold in and from the physical stores, purchase gift cards to make purchases both online and in the physical stores, and sign up for an emailer to receive

exclusive online offers, benefits, invitations, and discounts for use online and in the physical stores, the Website is an extension of and gateway to the physical stores, which are places of public accommodation pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12181(7)(E). As such, the Website is a necessary service, privilege, and advantage of Defendant's brick-and-mortar stores that must comply with all requirements of the ADA, must not discriminate against individuals with visual disabilities, and must not deny those individuals the same full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, and advantages afforded the non-visually disabled public both online and in the physical stores.

16. At all times material hereto, Defendant was and still is an organization owning, operating, and/or controlling the Website. Since the Website is open to the public through the internet, by this nexus the Website is an intangible service, privilege, and advantage of Defendant's brick-and-mortar stores that must comply with all requirements of the ADA, must not discriminate against individuals with visual disabilities, and must not deny those individuals the same full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, and advantages as afforded the non-visually disabled public both online and in the physical stores. As such, Defendant has subjected itself and the Website to the requirements of the ADA. In addition, as a recipient of federal financial assistance to the company as a whole, Defendant has subjected itself and all of its operations, programs, and activities, including its Website, to the requirements, prohibitions, and anti-discrimination provisions of the Rehab Act.

17. Plaintiff is and has been a customer who is interested in patronizing, and intends to patronize in the near future once the Website's access barriers are removed or remedied, Defendant's physical stores and to search for the brick-and-mortar stores, check store hours and merchandise pricing, purchase merchandise, purchase gift cards, and sign up for an emailer to

receive exclusive offers, benefits, invitations, and discounts for use at the Website or in Defendant's physical stores. In the alternative, Plaintiff intends to monitor the Website in the near future as a tester to ascertain whether it has been remedied and updated to interact properly with screen reader software.

18. The opportunity to shop and pre-shop Defendant's merchandise, purchase gift cards online, and sign up for an emailer to receive exclusive online offers, benefits, invitations, and discounts for use both online and in the physical stores from his home are important and necessary accommodations for Plaintiff because traveling outside of his home as a visually disabled individual is an often difficult, hazardous, frightening, frustrating, and confusing experience. Defendant has not provided its business information in any other digital format that is accessible for use by blind and visually impaired individuals using the screen reader software.

19. Like many consumers, Plaintiff accesses a number of websites at a time to help plan his visits and compare merchandise, prices, sales, discounts, and promotions. Plaintiff may look at several dozens of sites to compare features, discounts, promotions, and prices.

20. During the months of July 2021 and March 2022, Plaintiff attempted on a number of occasions to utilize the Website to browse through the merchandise and online offers to educate himself as to the merchandise, sales, discounts, and promotions being offered, learn about the brick-and-mortar stores, check store hours, and check pricing of merchandise with the intent to making a purchase through the Website or in one of the physical stores. Plaintiff also attempted to access and utilize the Website in his capacity as a tester to determine whether it was accessible to blind and visually disabled persons such as himself who use screen reader software to access and navigate company websites.

21. Plaintiff utilizes available screen reader software that allows individuals who are blind and visually disabled to communicate with websites. However, Defendant's Website contains access barriers that prevent free and full use by blind and visually disabled individuals using keyboards and available screen reader software. These barriers are pervasive and include, but are not limited to:

- a. Home page button is mislabeled; the logo found on this site, which acts as a link to the homepage, is mislabeled and the screen reader does not relay to the user the logo's purpose, which is creating a way to return to the site's homepage;
- b. Links such as search button, shopping cart, favorite button, settings button are all mislabeled as "button";
- c. Choose a product, which opens in a new window, the magnifying glass in the upper right hand order is mislabeled;
- d. Product price is inaccessible when navigating with a keyboard;
- e. Once inside the shopping cart, the products price and grand total price are inaccessible;
- f. While browsing through the website the Quick View, Login, and Add to Compare buttons are mislabeled as "link" with no other descriptions;
- g. Once a product is selected, the product price and description are inaccessible. Also, the size options are mislabeled as "link";
- h. The size guide text is inaccessible;
- i. Product out of stock is not labeled;
- j. Once an item is removed from the shopping cart, there is no notification the action was executed;
- k. Social media buttons are mislabeled as "link" on the main page; and
- l. At the footer the website under the Contact Us, the store address, telephone numbers, hours of operation, Online Orders telephone number are all inaccessible.

22. The Website also lacks prompting information and accommodations necessary to allow visually disabled individuals who use screen reader software to locate and accurately fill out online forms to purchase Defendant's merchandise from the Website.

23. Plaintiff attempted to locate an "accessibility" notice, statement, or policy on the Website that would direct him to a webpage with contact information for disabled individuals who have questions or concerns about, or who are having difficulties communicating with, the Website. However, Plaintiff was unable to do so because no such link or notice, statement, or policy existed on the Website.

24. The fact that Plaintiff could not communicate with or within the Website left him feeling excluded, as he is unable to participate in the same shopping experience, with the same access to the merchandise, sales, discounts, and promotions, as provided at the Website and in the physical stores as the non-visually disabled public.

25. Plaintiff desires and intends, in the near future once the Website's access barriers are removed or remedied, to patronize Defendant's physical stores and to use the Website, but he is presently unable to fully do so as he is unable to effectively communicate with Defendant due to his severe visual disability and the Website's access barriers. Alternatively, as a tester using screen reader software, Plaintiff is unable to effectively access, navigate, and communicate with Defendant through the Website due to his severe blindness and visual disability and the Website's access barriers. Thus, Plaintiff, as well as others who are blind and with visual disabilities, will suffer continuous and ongoing harm from Defendant's intentional acts, omissions, policies, and practices as set forth herein unless properly enjoined by this Court.

26. Because of the nexus between Defendant's retail stores and the Website, and the fact that the Website clearly provides support for and is connected to Defendant's retail stores for

its operation and use, the Website is an intangible service, privilege, and advantage of Defendant's brick-and-mortar stores that must comply with all requirements of the ADA, must not discriminate against individuals with disabilities, and must not deny those individuals the same full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, and advantages as afforded the non-visually disabled public both online and in the physical stores, which are places of public accommodations subject to the requirements of the ADA. In addition, because Defendant is a recipient of federal funds as a whole, Defendant and all of its operations, programs, and activities, including the Website, are also subject to the requirements of the Rehab Act and must not exclude or discriminate against qualified or otherwise qualified individuals with visual disabilities such as Plaintiff.

27. On information and belief, Defendant has not initiated a Web Accessibility Policy to ensure full and equal use of the Website by individuals with disabilities.

28. On information and belief, Defendant has not instituted a Web Accessibility Committee to ensure full and equal use of Website by individuals with disabilities.

29. On information and belief, Defendant has not designated an employee as a Web Accessibility Coordinator to ensure full and equal use of the Website by individuals with disabilities.

30. On information and belief, Defendant has not instituted a Web Accessibility User Accessibility Testing Group to ensure full and equal use of the Website by individuals with disabilities.

31. On information and belief, Defendant has not instituted a User Accessibility Testing Group to ensure full and equal use of the Website by individuals with disabilities.

32. On information and belief, Defendant has not instituted a Bug Fix Priority Policy.

33. On information and belief, Defendant has not instituted an Automated Web Accessibility Testing program.

34. Defendant has not created and instituted a Specialized Customer Assistance line or service or email contact mode for customer assistance for the visually disabled.

35. Defendant has not created and instituted on the Website a page for individuals with disabilities, nor displayed a link and information hotline, nor created an information portal explaining when and how Defendant will have the Website, applications, and digital assets accessible to the visually disabled or blind community.

36. The Website does not meet the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (“WCAG”) 2.0 Level AA or higher versions of web accessibility.

37. Defendant has not disclosed to the public any intended audits, changes, or lawsuits to correct the inaccessibility of the Website to visually disabled individuals who want the safety and privacy of purchasing Defendant’s merchandise offered on the Website online from their homes.

38. Thus, Defendant has not provided full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations provided by and through the Website in contravention of the ADA and the Rehab Act.

39. Further, public accommodations under the ADA must ensure that their places of public accommodation provide effective communication for all members of the general public, including individuals with visual disabilities such as Plaintiff. Likewise, under the Rehab Act, public accommodations and companies that receive federal financial assistance must not discriminate against disabled persons and are required to make the facilities, programs, and activities they operate fully and readily accessible to persons with disabilities.

40. The broad mandate of the ADA is to provide an equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities to participate in and benefit from all aspects of American civic and economic life. That mandate extends to internet shopping Websites, such as the Website at issue in the instant action. In addition, Congress enacted the Rehab Act to enforce the policy of the United States that all programs, projects and activities receiving federal assistance " ... be carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ... inclusion, integration and full participation of the individuals [with disabilities]." 29 U.S.C. §701(c)(3).

41. Defendant is, and at all relevant times has been, aware of the barriers to effective communication within the Website which prevent individuals with visual disabilities from the means to comprehend information presented therein.

42. Defendant is, and at all relevant times has been, aware of the need to provide full and equal access to all visitors to the Website.

43. The barriers that exist on the Website result in discriminatory and unequal treatment of individuals with visual disabilities, including Plaintiff.

44. Plaintiff has no plain, adequate, or complete remedy at law to redress the wrongs alleged hereinabove, and this suit for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief is his only means to secure adequate and complete redress from Defendant's unlawful and discriminatory practices in connection with its website access and operation.

45. Notice to Defendant is not required because of Defendant's failure to cure the violations.

46. Enforcement of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and the Rehab Act is right and just pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§2201 and 2202.

47. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned attorneys to represent him in this case and has agreed to pay them a reasonable fee for their services.

**COUNT I – VIOLATION OF THE ADA**

48. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 47 as if set forth fully herein.

49. Defendant is a public accommodation under the ADA as defined within §12181(7)(E) and is subject to the ADA.

50. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7)(E), the Website is covered under the ADA because it provides the general public with the ability to locate and learn about Defendant's stores, purchase merchandise that is also available for purchase from and in the physical stores, purchase gift cards for use both online and in the physical stores, and sign up for an emailer to receive exclusive online offers, benefits, invitations, and discounts for use both online and in the physical stores. The Website thus is an extension of, gateway to, and intangible service, privilege, and advantage of Defendant's physical stores. Further, the Website also serves to augment Defendant's physical stores by providing the public information about the physical stores and by educating the public as to Defendant's available merchandise sold through the Website and in the physical stores.

51. Under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(1)(A)(II), it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities or a class of individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals.

52. Specifically, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(II), unlawful discrimination includes, among other things, "a failure to make reasonable modifications in

policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations.”

53. In addition, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(A)(III), unlawful discrimination includes, among other things, “a failure to take such steps, as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

54. Defendant’s Website must comply with the ADA, but it does not as specifically alleged hereinabove and below.

55. Because of the inaccessibility of the Website, individuals with visual disabilities are denied full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, information, and services that Defendant has made available to the public on its Website and in its physical stores in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12101, *et seq*, and as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182, *et seq*.

56. The Website was subsequently visited by Plaintiff’s expert in July 2021 and again in March, 2022, and the expert determination was that most of the same access barriers that Plaintiff had initially encountered, as well as numerous additional access barriers, existed. Defendant thus has made insufficient material changes or improvements to the Website since July 2021 to enable its full use and enjoyment by, and accessibility to, blind and visually disabled persons such as Plaintiff. Defendant also has not disclosed to the public any intended audits,

changes, or lawsuits to correct the inaccessibility of the Website to visually disabled individuals, nor has it posted on the Website an effective “accessibility” notice, statement, or policy to provide blind and visually disabled person such as Plaintiff with a viable alternative means to access and navigate the Website. Defendant thus has failed to make reasonable modifications in its policies, practices, or procedures when such modifications are necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, in violation of 28 C.F.R. §36.302. The lack of a viable and effective “accessibility” notice, policy, or statement and the numerous access barriers as set forth in the Declaration of Plaintiff’s expert, Robert D. Moody, attached hereto as Composite Exhibit “B” and the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, continue to render the Website not fully accessible to users who are blind and visually disabled, including Plaintiff.

57. More violations may be present on other pages of the Website, which can and will be determined and proven through the discovery process in this case.

58. Further, the Website does not offer or include the universal symbol for the disabled that would permit disabled individuals to access the Website’s accessibility information and accessibility facts.

59. There are readily available, well-established guidelines on the internet for making Websites accessible to the blind and visually disabled. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their websites accessible. Examples of such guidelines include, but are not limited to, adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating such basic components to make the Website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant’s business nor would it result in an undue burden to Defendant.

60. Defendant has violated the ADA -- and continues to violate the ADA -- by denying access to the Website by individuals such as Plaintiff with visual disabilities who require the assistance of interface with screen reader software to comprehend and access internet websites. These violations within the Website are ongoing.

61. The ADA requires that public accommodations and places of public accommodation ensure that communication is effective.

62. According to 28 C.F.R. §36.303(b)(1), auxiliary aids and services include “voice, text, and video-based telecommunications products and systems”. Indeed, 28 C.F.R. §36.303(b)(2) specifically states that screen reader software is an effective method of making visually delivered material available to individuals who are blind or have low vision.

63. According to 28 C.F.R. §36.303(c), public accommodations must furnish appropriate auxiliary aids and services where necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities: “In order to be effective, auxiliary aids and services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner, and in such a way as to protect the privacy and independence of the individual with a disability,” 28 C.F.R. §36.303(c)(1)(ii).

64. Part 36 of Title 28 of the C.F.R. was designed and is implemented to effectuate subtitle A of Title III of the ADA, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public accommodations, and requires places of public accommodation to be designed, constructed, and altered in compliance with the accessibility standards established by Part 36.

65. As alleged hereinabove, the Website has not been designed to interface with the widely and readily available technologies that can be used to ensure effective communication, and thus violates the ADA.

66. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's failure to provide an ADA compliant Website, with a nexus to its brick-and-mortar physical stores, Plaintiff has suffered an injury in fact by being denied full access to, enjoyment of, and communication with Defendant's Website and its physical stores.

67. Because of the inadequate development and administration of the Website, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12133 and 28 C.F.R. §36.303, to remedy the ongoing disability discrimination.

68. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff appropriate and necessary injunctive relief, including an order to:

a) Require Defendant to adopt and implement a web accessibility policy to make publicly available and directly link from the homepage of the Website to a functional statement as to the Defendant's policy to ensure persons with disabilities have full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations through the Website.

b) Require Defendant to take the necessary steps to make the Website readily accessible to and usable by blind and visually disabled users, and during that time period prior to the Website's being made readily accessible, provide an alternative method for individuals with visual disabilities to access the information available on the Website until such time that the requisite modifications are made, and

c) Require Defendant to provide the appropriate auxiliary aids such that individuals with visual disabilities will be able to effectively communicate with the Website for purposes of viewing and locating Defendant's physical stores and becoming informed of and purchasing Defendant's merchandise, and during that time period prior to the Website's being designed to permit individuals with visual disabilities to effectively communicate, to provide an alternative

method for individuals with visual disabilities to effectively communicate for such goods and services made available to the general public through the Website.

69. Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to the ADA. To that end, Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action and has agreed to pay them a reasonable fee for their services.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests entry of judgment in his favor and against Defendant for the following relief:

- A. A declaration that Defendant's Website is in violation of the ADA;
- B. An Order requiring Defendant, by a date certain, to update the Website, and continue to monitor and update the Website on an ongoing basis, to remove barriers in order that individuals with visual disabilities can access, and continue to access, the Website and effectively communicate with the Website to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;
- C. An Order requiring Defendant, by a date certain, to clearly display the universal disabled logo within the Website, wherein the logo<sup>1</sup> would lead to a page which would state Defendant's accessibility information, facts, policies, and accommodations. Such a clear display of the disabled logo is to ensure that individuals who are disabled are aware of the availability of the accessible features of the Website;
- D. An Order requiring Defendant, by a date certain, to provide ongoing support for web accessibility by implementing a website accessibility coordinator, a website application

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<sup>1</sup>  or similar.

- accessibility policy, and providing for website accessibility feedback to ensure compliance thereto;
- E. An Order directing Defendant, by a date certain, to evaluate its policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time to allow Defendant to undertake and complete corrective procedures to its Website;
  - F. An Order directing Defendant, by a date certain, to establish a policy of web accessibility and accessibility features for the Website to ensure effective communication for individuals who are visually disabled;
  - G. An Order requiring, by a date certain, that any third-party vendors who participate on Defendant's Website to be fully accessible to the visually disabled;
  - H. An Order directing Defendant, by a date certain and at least once yearly thereafter, to provide mandatory web accessibility training to all employees who write or develop programs or code for, or who publish final content to, the Website on how to conform all web content and services with ADA accessibility requirements and applicable accessibility guidelines;
  - I. An Order directing Defendant, by a date certain and at least once every three months thereafter, to conduct automated accessibility tests of the Website to identify any instances where the Website is no longer in conformance with the accessibility requirements of the ADA and any applicable accessibility guidelines, and further directing Defendant to send a copy of the twelve (12) quarterly reports to Plaintiff's counsel for review;
  - J. An Order directing Defendant, by a date certain, to make publicly available and directly link from the Website homepage, a statement of Defendant's Accessibility Policy to

ensure the persons with disabilities have full and equal enjoyment of the Website and shall accompany the public policy statement with an accessible means of submitting accessibility questions and problems;

K. An award to Plaintiff of her reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses; and

L. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

**COUNT II – VIOLATION OF THE REHABILITATION ACT**

70. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 47 and 56 through 59 as if set forth fully herein.

71. As more specifically set forth above, Defendant has violated the Rehab Act by failing to interface the Website with software utilized by blind and visually disabled individuals. Thus, Defendant has violated the following provisions either directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements with respect to Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals solely by reason of their disability:

a) By excluding Plaintiff from participation in and denying him the benefits of or subjecting him to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance as a whole, Defendant has violated the Rehab Act;

b) Congress enacted the Rehab Act to enforce the policy of the United States that all programs, projects and activities receiving federal assistance "...be carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of...inclusion, integration and full participation of the individuals [with disabilities]." 29 U.S.C. Section 701 (c)(3);

c) Defendant is a recipient of federal financial assistance as a whole bringing it under the Rehab Act, which prohibits discrimination against qualified or otherwise qualified individuals in all of the recipient's "programs or activities";

d) Section 504 of the Rehab Act prohibits recipients of federal funding as a whole from discriminating against disabled persons and requires that their facilities, programs, and activities be readily accessible to persons with disabilities;

e) The Rehab Act defines "program or activity" as all of the operations of the entire corporation, partnership, or other private organization, or sole proprietorship that receives federal financial assistance as a whole. Defendant's Website and its content thus are a "program or activity" within the meaning of the Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §794(b)(3)(A);

f) Plaintiff was denied access to the Website solely by reason of his disability. This denial of access to Defendant's "program or activity" subjected Plaintiff to discrimination, excluded Plaintiff from participation in the program or activity, and denied Plaintiff the goods, benefits, and services of the Website, a service available to those persons who are not blind or visually disabled. As of this filing, the Website remains inaccessible to qualified or otherwise qualified persons with a visual disability such as Plaintiff;

g) The international website standards organization, WC3, has published widely accepted guidelines (WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 AA) for making digital content accessible to individuals with disabilities. These guidelines have been endorsed the United States Department of Justice and by Federal courts and the United States Access Board; and

h) Defendant has engaged in unlawful practices in violation of the Rehab Act in connection with the operation of the Website. These practices include, but are not limited to, denying Plaintiff, an individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable modifications to the rules, policies, or practices, the removal of communication barriers, or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services to participate in programs or activities provided by Defendant.

72. Defendant has acted with deliberate indifference to the applicable provisions of the Rehab Act as to the unlawful practices described herein because Defendant is fully aware of the inaccessible features of its Website and has failed to remediate the Website to make it equally accessible to persons with visual disabilities. Defendant knew that harm to a federally protected right was substantially likely to occur, yet it failed to act on that likelihood when it failed to remediate its Website. Defendant knew this, and on information and belief, a person with authority with Defendant to order the remediation of the Website made a deliberate choice not to remediate and to continue to offer the inaccessible Website to its customers and potential customers knowing that the Website was, and continues to be, inaccessible to the blind and visually disabled.

73. Plaintiff would like to be a customer at Defendant's brick-and-mortar stores but before he goes to the stores, he would like to determine what merchandise is available for his purchasing, what promotions are being offered, and what new items are currently available. In that regard, Plaintiff continues to attempt to utilize the Website and/or plans to continue to attempt to utilize the Website on a regular basis to make selections for purchasing online or in the stores.

78. Plaintiff is continuously aware of the violations at Defendant's Website and is aware that it would be a futile gesture to attempt to utilize the Website as long as those violations exist unless he is willing to suffer additional discrimination.

79. Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, frustration and humiliation as the result of the discriminatory conditions present at the Website. By continuing to operate the Website with discriminatory conditions, Defendant contributes to Plaintiff's sense of isolation and segregation and deprives Plaintiff the full and equal enjoyment of the benefits of the programs and activities available to the general public. By encountering the discriminatory conditions at Defendant's Website and knowing that it would be a futile gesture to attempt to utilize the Website

unless he is willing to endure additional discrimination, Plaintiff is deprived of the meaningful choice of freely visiting and utilizing the same stores or the Website readily available to the general public and is deterred and discouraged from doing so. By maintaining the Website with access and Rehab Act violations, Defendant deprives Plaintiff the equal access to and participation in the benefits of Defendant's programs and activities as the non-visually disabled public.

80. Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's discrimination until the Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the Rehab Act.

81. Plaintiff has a realistic, credible, existing, and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant's non-compliance with the Rehab Act with respect to this Website as described above. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that he will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the Rehab Act by Defendant. Plaintiff desires to access the Website to avail himself of the benefits therein and/or to assure himself that the Website is in compliance with the Rehab Act so that he and others similarly situated will have full and equal access to and enjoyment of the Website without fear of discrimination.

82. Plaintiff and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury, and damage without the immediate relief provided by the Rehab Act as requested herein.

83. Plaintiff is without adequate remedy at law and is suffering irreparable harm based on the facts alleged hereinabove.

84. Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel and is entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to the Rehab Act, 29 U.S.C. §794a.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests entry of judgment in his favor and against Defendant for the following relief:

- A. A declaration that determines that Defendant's Website at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of the Rehabilitation Act;
- B. A declaration that Defendant's Website continues to be in violation of the Rehabilitation Act;
- C. A declaration that Defendant has violated the Rehabilitation Act by failing to monitor and maintain its Website to ensure that it is readily accessible to and usable by persons with visual disabilities;
- D. Issuance of an Order directing Defendant to alter its Website to make it accessible to, and useable by, individuals with visual disabilities to the full extent required by the Rehabilitation Act;
- E. Issuance of an Order directing Defendant to evaluate and neutralize its policies and procedures towards persons with disabilities for such reasonable time so as to allow Defendant to undertake and complete corrective and remedial procedures;
- F. Issuance of an Order directing Defendant to continually update and maintain its Website to ensure that it remains fully accessible to and usable by visually disabled individuals;
- G. Award Plaintiff his compensatory damages for Defendant's intentional discrimination;
- H. Award Plaintiff his attorney's fees, costs, and litigation expenses pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §794a; and
- I. Award such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under the Rehabilitation Act.

DATED: March 24, 2022.

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